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NOTES ON THE GREEK PRESENT (IMPERFECT)

I.

The present indicative may be used of any extent of time, past or future, or both, provided the time of the speaker be included. οὐ γάρ τι νῦν γε κάχθές, ἀλλ' αἰέ ποτε/ζῇ ταῦτα, says Antigone of the ἀγραπτα κάσφαλῇ θεῶν/νόμιμα (Soph. Ant. 454 ff.), and Humphreys translates αἰέ ποτε "from everlasting to everlasting."

A. For the past this use of the present is illustrated in the grammars by examples of πάλαι and the like. Professor Gildersleeve's Syntax of Classical Greek, not oblivious of the subordinate sentence, adds examples of the ἐξ οὗ construction. "The English translation is often the progressive perfect" (SCG. 202), but as the English progressive perfect may be used to translate the past imperfect, past action not continued into the present, caution is necessary. So in Eur. Alc. 8 f., ἐβουφόρβουν and ἔσῳζον may be translated by the progressive perfect ("have been tending my host's kine and watching over the safety of this house until this day"), but the action, continued ἐς τόδ' ἡμέρας, is now over. The time has come for Apollo to leave (λείπω, 23), and in the elastic Greek tense system when one has decided to go, one is already on the way, and the action may even be regarded as past.¹

Soph. El. 2f.: νῦν ἐκεῖν' ἔξεστί σοι

παρόντι λεύσσειν ὧν πρόθυμος ἦσθ' αἰέ,

that is, when we were in Crisa. ἦσθ' and οὐπόθεις (l. 4) are past imperfects of personal recollection. Jebb translates: "Now thou mayest behold with thine eyes all that thy soul hath desired so long." Whitelaw: "Now with thine eyes may'st thou behold all

¹ Cf. Gildersleeve-Lodge, Lat. Gram., §597, p. 385. Thucydides puts this sentence in the mouth of Pericles, 2 62, 1: δηλώσω δι' καὶ τόδε, ὁ μοι δοκεῖτε οὐτ' αὐτοὶ πώποτε ἐνθυμηθῆναι ὑπάρχον ὑμῖν μεγέθους πέρι ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν οὐτ' ἐγὼ ἐν τοῖς πρὶν λόγοις· οὐδ' ἂν νῦν ἐχρησάμην κομπωδεστέραν ἔχοντι τὴν προσποίησιν, εἰ μὴ καταπεπληγμένους ὑμᾶς ἐώρων. And then δηλοῖ. Cf. Xen. An. 7, 6, 23 ἀκούσατε ἃ ἐγὼ οὐκ ἂν ποτε εἶπον εἰ μὴ κτλ. Hence the "Unreal futures." Cf. Eur. Alc. 360. Alcestis is not dead, but τῇδε σφ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ θανεῖν πέκρωται (20 f.). Cf. Gildersleeve, A. J. P. X, 90 and especially his review of Sobolewski, A. J. P. XIII, p. 503. Soph. Antig. 755 εἰ μὴ πατὴρ ἦσθ', εἶπον ἂν σ' οὐκ εὖ φρονεῖν. "I should have said." As you *are* my father, I shall not say. A future decided against is past and the present is prior past.

that thy heart desired." Jebb's translation includes a legitimate inference not expressed in ἥσθη'.

For this use of the present indicative the ἐξ οὖ sentences are especially interesting, and they throw a good deal of light on the other tenses. Greek grammars, as compared with Latin, are neglectful of temporal sentences, though it is in the temporal sentence, perhaps, that the young student can most easily learn to appreciate the use of the various tenses. Antecedent action is not generally treated except, perhaps, by a brief paragraph on the pluperfect translation of the aorist indicative with ἐπειδὴ. Nothing is said of the overlapping imperfect. Conjunctions meaning "so long as," "while," are dismissed with a paragraph, though the most usual tenses of the indicative and subjunctive nowhere define themselves more clearly than in the contrast between the "so long as" sentences and the "until" sentences.² As I have nowhere found any but the most meagre treatment of the ἐξ οὖ constructions I have thought that an examination of these sentences in some detail might not be without interest.

ἐξ οὖ, and the like, of a definite occurrence in the past, regularly take the positive aorist indicative unless the action is continued into the present, in which case the positive present indicative or pos. pres. perf. indic. is used. (On the durative use of the perfect, see SCG. 203.) The main clause necessarily expresses duration. I. When the time stretches from a definite point in the past to the speaker's present, inclusive, we have the pos. or neg. pres. indic., the *neg. aor. indic.*, the pos. or neg. pres. perf. indic. II. If the time extends from one point in the past to another point in the past, the ἐξ οὖ sentence takes the aor. indic., and the main sentence takes the past imperfect or pluperf. indic., or with definite numbers or the equivalent (cf. SCG. 243), the aorist (e. g., Thuc. 6, 2, 15); and sometimes one finds a sweeping pos. aor. of total negation (Dem. 18, 26).

I. a. *T(emporal sentence:) aor. indic. M(ain sentence:) pos. pres. indic.*

II. 8, 295 f., ἐξ οὖ. M., ἐκ τοῦ δῆ. 9, 105 f., ἐξ ἔτι τοῦ, ὅτε. 13, 778, ἐξ οὖ. M., ἐκ τοῦδ'. Aesch. Eum. 24 f., ἐξ οὐτε. Soph. Tr.,

² This is the pabulum furnished by one widely-used grammar for beginners: "The context must determine between *while* (*so long as*) and *until* as translations of *ἕως* and *ἕως*." Not a word about the tenses.

38, ἐξ οὗ. O. C., 345, ἐξ ὅτου. M., ἀεί. Eur. Hipp., 34, ἐπεί w. histor. pres. Med. 26, ἐπεί. M., τὸν πάντα χρόνον. Troad., 597, ὅτε. Ar. Eq., 4 f., ἐξ οὗ. M., ἀεί. Nub. 528, ἐξ ὅτου. M., ἐκ τούτου. Vesp. 888, ἐξ οὗ. Hdt. 3, 49, ἐπέλτε. M., νῦν . . . ἀεί. Lys. 14, 4, ἐξ οὗ. M., πρῶτον . . . νυνί, pres. partic. Isocr. 12, 98, ἀφ' οὐπερ. M., ἀεί πράττοντας = πράττουσι. Dem. 9, 1, ἀφ' οὗ. 19, ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας. M., ἀπὸ ταύτης αὐτὸν πολεμεῖν ὀρίζομαι = πολεμεῖ. [Lys.] 6, 30, ἐξ ὅσου. M., πάντα τὸν χρόνον.

Ar. Av. 334 f., γένος ἀνόσιον, ὅπερ ἐξότ' ἐγένετ', ἐπ' ἐμοὶ/πολέμιον ἐτράφη, from the time that they were born, they were *bred* to be our foes (and, of course, have been so ever since). ἐξότ' (which doesn't seem to occur elsewhere in classical Greek) = ἐκ παιδὸς ἀρχάμενον. If ἐξότε is quite equivalent to ἐξ οὗ, as L. & S. intimate, ἐτράφη is a "shorthand" perfect. At any rate, "the aorist produces an effect of finality akin to the perfect, of which the aorist is often the shorthand." Gildersleeve, Problems in Greek Syntax, p. 245, footnote. And πολέμιον ἐτράφη involves durative futurity.

b. *T. aor. indic. M. neg. aor. indic.*

Il. 24, 638, ἐξ οὗ. M., οὐπω. Od. 2, 27, ἐξ οὗ, M., οὐπω. 11, 168, ἐξ οὗ τὰ πρῶτισθ'. M., οὐπω aor. *bis* and αἰέν w. pos. perf. 16, 142, νῦν ἐξ οὗ (ῥέχο). M., οὐπω. o. o. aor. inf. 23, 18 f., ἐξ οὗ (ῥέχετ'). M., οὐπω. Aesch. Pers., 762, ἐξ οὐτε. M., οὐδέπω. Soph. El. 508 ff., εὔτε. M., οὐ τί πω. Ant. 12, ἐξ ὅτου. Ai. 661, ἐξ οὗ. M., οὐ πω. Ar. Pl. 85, ἐξ ὅτουπερ. Eq. 644 f., ἐξ οὗ. M., οὐ πάποτε. Lys. 108 f., ἐξ οὗ. Hdt. 7, 8a: ἐπίτε. M., οὐδαμά κω. Thuc. 2, 73, 3, ἀφ' οὗ. M., O. O. aor. inf. In Od. 18, 180 f.,

ἀγλαΐην γὰρ ἐμοὶ γε θεοὶ

ᾤλεσαν, ἐξ οὗ κείνος ἔβη

ᾤλεσαν is an aorist of total negation. I have had no thought of beauty since. Cf. Dem. 18, 26, quoted under p. below.

c. *T. aor. indic. M. neg. pres. indic.*

Od. 14, 379 f., ἐξ οὗ δῆ. Ar. Lys. 866, ἐξ οὐπερ. 758, ἐξ οὗ. Pl. 1113, ἀφ' οὗ ἡρξατ' ἐξ ἀρχῆς, inf. M., οὐκ ἔτι. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 14, ἐξ οὗ. M., οὐδεὶς ἔτι. Soph. O. T. 757 ff.:

Jo. τυγχάνει τὰ νῦν παρών;

οὐ δῆτ'· ἀφ' οὗ γὰρ κείμεν ἦλθε καὶ κράτη

σέ τ' εἶδ' ἔχοντα λαίον τ' ὀλωλότα,

—ἐξικέτευσε τῆς ἐμῆς χειρὸς θιγών:

ἀγρούς σφε πέμψαι καπὶ ποιμνίων νομάς,
ὥς πλεῖστον εἴη τοῦδ' ἄποπτος ἄστεως,
καἱ πεμψ' ἐγὼ νιν.

With ἀφ' οὗ the main sentence must show continuance or the negation thereof. ἐξικέτευσε is anacoluthic. With Jocasta's οὐ δῆτ', οὐδ' ἔτι πάρεστιν ἀφ' οὗ ἦλθε is in her mind. Print a dash before ἐξικέτευσε. Jebb translate ἀφ' οὗ, "as soon as."

d. *T. aor. indic. M. pos. perf. indic.*

Od. 17, 103=19, 596, ἐξ οὗ (ῥ'χεθ'). Soph. Ant. 562, ἀφ' οὗ τὰ πρῶτ' (ἐφιν). M., O. O. perf. inf.=perf. indic. Ar. Pl. 968, ἀφ' οὗ ἤρξατο. w. inf. (cf. 1113) 1173, ἀφ' οὗ . . . ἤρξατο ω. Inf. is bracketed by Von Velsen (as reported by Nicolson). Av. 322 ὧ μέγιστον ἐξαμαρτῶν ἐξ ὅτου τράφην ἐγώ, (supply perf. partic. w. part. gen.). 1514 f. ἐξ οὐπερ. M. ἀπόλωλεν. Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 4, ἀφ' οὗ, aor. indic. bis. M., ἐκ τούτων. Lys. 1, 7, ἐπειδὴ. M., γεγέννηται. Dem. 32, 32, ἀφ' οὗ ἤρξάμην. M., συμβέβηκεν.

e. *T. aor. indic. M. neg. perf. indic.*

Xen. An. 7, 8, 4, ἐξ ὅτου. M., O. O. inf. Isocr. 3, 36, ἐξ οὗ. M. neg. φανήσομαι w. perf. particip. [Dem.] 56, 39, ἔστιν οὖν ὅποι παρέσχηκας ἐμφανῇ τὴν ναῦν, ἀφ' οὗ τὰ χρήματα ἔλαβες παρ' ἡμῶν . . . ; (Interrog.=neg.).

f. *T. pres. indic. M. pos. pres. indic.*

Ar. Ach. 596, ἐξ ὅτουπερ. No verb expressed in either clause, and so also 597. Hdt. 3, 117, ἐπεῖτε. X. Cyr. 5, 3, 7, ἐξ οὗ. Isocr. 5, 57, ἐξ οὐπερ. Dem. 4, 24, ἐξ οὗ. M. νικᾷ and γεγόνασιν. 19, 215, ἀφ' οὗ γεγόνασιν ἄνθρωποι καὶ κρίσεις γίνονται, οὐδεὶς πώποθ' ὁμολογῶν. ἀδικεῖν ἐάλω, ἀλλ' ἀναισχυνοῦσιν and four other pos. presents. 25, 42, ἀφ' οὗ. M. O. O. pres. inf. Pl. Symp. 195 C, ἐξ οὗ. M. verb omitted.

Cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 15, καὶ πόσα ἂν ἤδη οἶε μοι χρήματα εἶναι, εἰ συνέλεγον χρυσίον . . . ἐξ ὅτου ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ εἰμι ;

g. *T. pres. indic. M. neg. aor. indic.*

Od. 8, 539, ἐξ οὗ δορπέομέν τε καὶ ὥρορε θεῖος ἀοιδός,
ἐκ τοῦδ' οὕτω πάσαστ' ὀϊζυροῖο γόοιο
= αἰεὶ γοάει. Merry and Riddell take ὥρορε to be aorist and δορπέομεν to be the unaugmented imperfect. Soph. Ant. 1092, ἐξ ὅτου. M., μὴ πώποτ' O. O. aor. inf.=aor. indic. See Humphreys. Ar.

Ach. 17, ἐξ ὅτου. M., οὐδεπώποτ'. 628, ἐξ οὗ γε ἐφέστηκεν. M., οὐπω. Isocr. 12, 66. See h. Dem. 19, 215. See f. [Lys.] 6, 25, ἐξ ὅσου. M., οὐδεὶς πω. Lucian, Dial. Deor. Mar. 15, 1, ἀφ' οὗ γε.

h. *T. pres. indic. M. pos. perf. indic.*

Hdt. 3, 117, ἐπείτε. Thuc. 3, 116, 2, ἀφ' οὗ. M., τρις γεγενησθαι. Isocr. 12, 66, πλείους Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀκρίτους ἀπεκτόνασι τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ἐξ οὗ τὴν πόλιν οἰκοῦμεν εἰς ἀγῶνα καὶ κρίσιν καταστάντων. καταστάντων may be accounted (h) a shorthand perfect, SCG. 249, to balance ἀπεκτόνασι, or (g) a neg. aor. in contrast with the pos. perf., neg. after the comparative, or (i) a neg. perf. Dem. 4. 24. See f. 23, 193, ἐξ οὗ. 25, 42, ἀφ' οὗ. M., (sc. εἶδε) γεγονός.

i. *T. pres. indic. M. neg. perf. indic.*

Isocr. 6, 7, ἐξ οὗ. M., γέγονε. 12, 66. See h.

j. *T. perf. indic. M. pos. pres. indic.*

Aesch. Pers. 177, ἀφ' οὗπερ οἴχεται. Soph. Tr. 326, ἐξ ὅτου. M., neg. aor. and pos. pres. indic. Lys. 7, 11, ἐπειδὴ ἐξήκει. Dem. 19, 215. See g. Din. 1, 111. See k.

k. *T. perf. indic. M. pos. perf. indic.*

Aeschin. 3, 134, ἐξ ὅτου προσελήλυθεν. Dem. 3, 22, ἐξ οὗ διερωτῶντες πεφύρασι. Din. 1, 111, ἐξ οὗ προσελήλυθε. M., εὐρήσατε w. perf. partic., pres. partic., perf. partic.

l. *T. perf. indic. M. neg. aor. indic.*

Od. 8, 539. See g. Soph. Tr. 326. See j. Ar. Ach. 628. See g. Dem. 19, 215. See f. Pl. Hipp. Min. 364 A, ἐξ οὗ ἡργμαι ω. pres. inf. M., οὐπω.

m. *T. perf. indic. M. neg. perf. indic.*

Din. 2, 15, ἐξ οὗ. M., οὐδεπώποτε. (In comparing neg. aor. indic. w. neg. perf. indic. note Plat. Meno. 71 C, οὐδ' ἄλλω πω ἐνέτυχον εἰδότε, of which the O. O. in 71 D is μηδενὶ πώποτε εἰδότε ἐντετυχηκεῖναι.

Soph. Ant. 11. ἐμοὶ μὲν οὐδεὶς μῦθος

12. ἵκετ' ἐξ ὅτου

13. δυοῖν ἀδελφοῖν ἐστερήθημεν δύο . . .

15. ἐπεὶ δὲ φρουδός ἐστιν Ἀργείων στρατὸς

16. ἐν νυκτὶ τῇ νῦν, οὐδὲν οἶδ' ὑπέρτερον.

Humphreys: *ἐπεὶ*: synonymous with *ἐξ ὅτου* in 12. Jebb: “*ἐπεὶ* temporal, ‘since’ (like *ἐξ οὗ*), as often in Her. and the poets.” To my feeling *ἐπεὶ* is here causal and adversative, “now that,” = “although.”

II. n. *T. aor. indic. M. past imperf. or pluperf.*

Soph. Ai. 1337, *ἐξ οὗ*. M., *ἦν ποθ’*. Hdt. 7, 8a; *ἐπεῖτε παρέλαβον τὸν θρόνον τοῦτον, ἐφρόντιζον ὅπως μὴ λείψομαι τῶν προτέρων γενομένων ἐν τιμῇ τῇδε* κτλ. L. & S. *ἐπεὶ*, A. I. 2, translate: “*Ever since* I came to the throne, I had this in mind.” (Is this normal English?) Translate: “From the time (when) I came to the throne, I had this in mind,” or “kept pondering” (Merriam); or “ever since I came to the throne, I have pondered,” but remember that the action of the imperfect does not stretch into the present; the *φροντίς* is ended, ended with the decision to invade Greece: *διὸ ὑμέας νῦν ἐγὼ συνέλεξα, ἵνα τὸ νοέω πρήσσειν ὑπερβέωμαι ὑμῖν. μέλλω ζεύξας τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἑλᾶν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα*. (With such sentences cf. the ordinary sentences of antecedent action in which the imperfect is used in the main clause: e. g., Lys., 1, 6, 9.) Xen. An. 5, 7, 34, *ἔλεγον*, after making arrangements for judicial proceedings in the case of future wrongs, . . . *εἶναι* (= *ὅτι χρή εἶναι*) *δίκας καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο τις ἠδίκητο ἐξ οὗ Κῦρος ἀπέθανε*. (Rehdantz-Carnuth bracket this sentence.) Apol. 27, *οὐ γὰρ πάλαί ἴστε ὅτι ἐξ ὅτου περ ἐγενόμην κατεψηφισμένος ἦν μου ὑπὸ τῆς φύσεως ὁ θάνατος*; (the sentence is said by Radermacher, *Philologus*, 65, pp. 149 ff., to be a quotation from Gorgias, Palam. 1.) “Haven’t you known all along that from the very day of my birth I had been condemned to death already, *πρὶν τὸν θάνατον καταψηφισθῆναι μου ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*?” “I have been condemned to death ever since I was born” would require the present perfect in the main sentence. Isocr. 12, 148. See q. In the first recorded *ἐξ οὗ* sentence, Iliad, 1, 6

ἐξ οὗ δὴ τὰ πρῶτα διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε,

some commentators hang one thing on the *ἐξ οὗ* peg, some another. (1) *μῆνιν οὐλομένην* (e. g., Seymour); (2) *Διὸς δ’ ἐτελείετο βουλή* (Aristarchus, according to Leaf; Lang, Leaf and Myers); (3) *ἄειδε* (Leaf), in which case there is an ellipsis (cf. Thuc. 1, 1, 1), and (3) practically amounts to (1). In any case the action of the main sentence is past imperfect, continued from one point in the past to another.

o. *T. aor. indic. M. neg. imperf.*

Od. 8, 450 ff.

ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἀσπασίως ἴδε θυμῷ
 θερμα λοέτρ', ἐπεὶ οὔτι κομιζόμενός γε θάμιζεν,
 ἐπεὶ δὴ λίπε δῶμα καλυψοὺς ἠΰκόμοιο.

"Up to this time," "until now." But Krüger, Sprchl., §69, 56, a. 2, questions this example, and it is questionable. Aesch. Ag. 1211 *ἐπειθον οὐδέν' οὐδέν, ὡς τὰδ' ἡμπλακον* (Stahl, Syntax des griech. Verbums, p. 451, 2).

p. *T. aor. indic. M. neg. aor. indic. or pos. aor. indic. involving negation.*

Dem. 18, 26, Φιλίππῳ μὲν ἦν συμφέρον ὡς πλείστον τὸν μεταξὺ χρόνον γενέσθαι τῶν ὀρκων, ὑμῖν δ' ὡς ἐλάχιστον. διὰ τί; ὅτι ὑμεῖς μὲν οὐκ ἂφ' ἧς ὠμόσαθ' ἡμέρας μόνον, ἀλλ' ἂφ' ἧς ἠλπίζατε τὴν εἰρήνην ἔσεσθαι, πάσας ἐξελύσατε τὰς παρασκευὰς τὰς τοῦ πολέμου· ὁ δὲ τοῦτ' ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου μάλιστα ἐπραγματεύετο. (Cf. Od. 18, 181, *ῥέσαν*, quoted under b.) 60, ἂφ' ἧς ἡμέρας. M., *διεκωλύθη*. (Cf. Dem. 25, 42, *ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, δν οὐ προσήει χρόνον, ἀναπαύσασθαι τῶν κακῶν ἢ πόλις*, where the imperfect is "normal" in the leading clause of a "so long as" sentence.) [Dem.] 42, 14 *ἂπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας, ἂφ' ἧς ὠμολόγησεν ἀπαντήσεσθαι οὐδεπώποτ' ἀπήνησεν*.

q. *T. aor. indic. M. aor. indic. with definite numbers, or equally complexive (unitary).*

Thuc. 6, 2, 5, ἐπεὶ. Isocr. 12, 148, ἂφ' οὐπερ. M., φαίνεται ὁ δῆμος ταύτῃ χρώμενος οὐκ ἐλάττω χιλίων ἐτῶν (SCG. 208), ἀλλ' ἐμμένοντας μέχρι τῆς Σόλωνος ἡλικίας (SCG. 243). 'Αθπ. 17 Πεισίστρατος ἀπέθανε ἂφ' οὗ κατέστη τὸ πρῶτον τύραννος ἔτη τριάκοντα καὶ τρία βιώσας.

III. In lapses of time (cf. Gildersleeve-Lodge, Lat. Gram. §580, R. 3), (A) from a point in the past to the time of the speaker ("It is five years since he went away"), the main sentence is in the present indicative or equivalent; the temporal sentence takes the aor. indic., or, if the action extends into the time of the speaker, the pres. indic. or pres. perf. indic. ("result maintained"). B. If the lapse of time is between two points in the past ("It was in the fifth year from the time he went away"), the temporal sentence regularly takes the aor. indic.

A. r. *T. aor. indic.*

Od. 24, 309 f. ἐξ οὗ. Aesch. Ag. 40 ff., ἐπεί. Soph. Ant. 457 f. ἐξ οὗ. Eur. El. 1278 f. ἄρτι Ναυπλίου παρὼν/Μενέλαος, ἐξ οὗ Τρωικὴν εἶλε χθόνα. Iph. T. 258, ἐπεί. Hdt. 2, 43, ἐπέιτε. Thuc. 1, 6, 3, ἐπειδὴ . . . ἐπαύσαντο. 13, 3, ὅτε. Xen. An. 3, 2, 14, ἀφ' οὗ ἀντιταξάμενοι . . . ἐνικᾶτε. Pl. Critias 111 C, ὅτε. The aor. indic. is involved in *τμηθέντων*. [Lys.] 11, 1, ἐξ οὗ. Isocr. 18, 29, ἐξ οὗ. Herodas, I, 23 (Crusius), ἐξ οὗ.

s. *T. pres. indic.*

Od. 2, 90, ἐξ οὗ. Soph. Ai. 600 ff. παλαιὸς ἀφ' οὗ χρόνος. (Jebb cites here Phil. 493, quoted below, and Isocr. 5, 47, οὐ πολλὸς χρόνος ἐξ οὗ, parenthetical. In addition to these passages, A. Platt, Class. Q. V, 29, cites Plat. Critias 111 C—see r, above—Dem. 4, 3, ἐξ οὗ χρόνος οὐ πολλός, parenthetical, and exs. from Lucian and Julian in which the prep. and relative are omitted. Dem. 4, 3 was apparently missed by Grünwald, Die Satzparenthese bei den attischen Rednern. He cites Isocr. 5, 47, pp. 218 f. and 256. On Thuc. 1, 14, 3, ὅψε τε ἀφ' οὗ, cf. C. D. Morris ad loc.) Phil. 493, ὃν δὴ *παλαιὸν ἐξότου (sic Jebb) δέδοικ' ἐγὼ/μή μοι βεβήκη. Eur. H. F., 702, ἐξ οὗ. Hdt. 3, 44, ἀπ' οὗ. Thuc. 1, 18, 1, ἀφ' οὗ. Isocr. 12, 204, ἐξ οὗ. Dem. 22, 66, ἀφ' οὗ. 24, 173, ἀφ' οὗ.

t. *T. perf. indic.*

Il. 21, 81, ὅτε. Thuc. 1, 6, 5, ἐπειδὴ πέπανται. Lys. 10, 4, ἐξ οὗ . . . κατεληλύθατε (= [11], 1, ἐξ οὗ κατήλυθε). Dem. 19, 60, πέμπτην εἶναι ταύτην ἡμέραν ἐλογίζετ' ἀφ' οὗ γεγόνασιν αἱ σπονδαί. Spieker, Greek Prose Composition, §55, end: " 'Since' is rendered by ἐξ οὗ, ἐξ οὗ, ἀφ' οὗ, with the indicative. The optative may be used after a past tense in oratio obliqua." I have met no such example so far.

u. *T. pres. and perf. indic.*

Pl. Symp. 172 C, ἀφ' οὗ [Dem.] 33, 4, ἀφ' οὗ (perf. and pres.).

v. *T. aor. and perf. indic.*

Il. 24, 766, ἐξ οὗ. Od. 19, 222 f., ἐξ οὗ.

w. *T. neg. aor. indic.*

Herodas, I, 10 ff. (Crusius)

ἤδη γὰρ εἰσι πέντε κου δοκέω μῆνες
ἐξ οὗ σε, Γυλλίς, οὐδ' ὄναρ, μὰ τὰς Μοῖρας,
πρὸς τὴν θύρην ἐλθοῦσαν εἶδὲ τις ταύτην.

x. *T. neg. perf. indic.*

Lucian, *Hermot.* 2, σχεδὸν εἴκοσιν ἔτη ταῦτά ἐστιν, ἀφ' οὗ σε οὐδὲν ἄλλο ποιοῦντα ἑώρακα. See W. Headlam, *Class. Rev.* 18, 265 f.

y. *T. imperf. indic.*

Plat. *Rep.* 452 C, οὐ πολλὸς χρόνος ἐξ οὗ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐδόκει αἰσχροῦ εἶναι . . . ἅπερ νῦν τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν βαρβάρων, γυμνοὺς ἄνδρας δρᾶσθαι. "We ourselves used to think—not so very long ago." Cf. *Isocr.* 5, 47 and *Dem.* 4, 3, cited in s, above.

B. z.

Hdt. 3, 14, ἡμέρη δὲ δεκάτη ἀπ' ἧς παρέλαβε τὸ τεῖχος. *Thuc.* 3, 68, 5, ἐπειδὴ. 4, 90, 3, ὥς. 8, 68, 4, ἐπειδὴ. *Xen. Hell.* 3, 3, 2, ἀφ' οὗ . . . ἔφυγε καὶ οὐκ ἐφάνη. *M.*, δεκάτῳ μηνὶ ἐγένον. *Dem.* 38, 6, τεττάρων μὲν καὶ δέκ' ἐτῶν γεγενημένων ἀφ' οὗ τὸν πατέρ' ἡμῶν ἀρεῖσαν, εἴκοσιν δὲ καὶ δυοῖν ἀφ' οὗ τυγχάνουσιν ἐγγεγραμμένοι, . . . ἔλαχον.

GENERIC SENTENCES

IV. *Stahl, Syntax des griech. Verb.*, 451, 1, cites *Xen. Cyr.* 1, 2, 13, ἀφ' οὗ δ' ἂν ἐξέλθωσι χρόνου . . . διάγουσι ὥδε, and *Plat. Ion.* 534 E, ἐρμηνεῖς εἰσι τῶν θεῶν, κατεχόμενοι ἐξ ὅτου ἂν ἕκαστος κατέχεται. Add *Xen. Cyr.* 1, 2, 9, δέκα ἔτη ἀφ' οὗ ἂν ἐκ παίδων ἐξέλθωσι, κοιμῶνται . . . περὶ τὰ ἀρχεῖα. Cf. *Dem.* 24, 44, ἀφ' ἧς ἂν τεθῇ (ἡμέρας). [*Dem.*] 42, 11, τοῦ νόμου διαρρήδην λέγοντος τριῶν ἡμερῶν ἀφ' ἧς ἂν ὁμότης διδόναι τὴν ἀπόφασιν. And so 12. [*Dem.*] 58, 21, τὸν νόμον, τὸν ἀπ' ἐκείνης κελεύοντα τῆς ἡμέρας ὀφείλγειν, ἀφ' ἧς ἂν ὀφλη. And so 49, *bis*, and 50.

V. I have not explored the field exhaustively, but I hope my collection of examples is large enough to lay down the main lines of usage. In the 147 examples that I have cited the introductory temporal words occur as follows:

ἐξ οὗ	<i>Il.</i> 5, <i>Od.</i> 12, <i>Soph.</i> 3, <i>Eur.</i> 1, <i>Aristoph.</i> 5, <i>Xen.</i> 3, <i>Plat.</i> 3, <i>Lys.</i> 2, <i>Isocr.</i> 6, <i>Dem.</i> 4, <i>Din.</i> 2, <i>Herodas</i> 2, total	48
ἐξ οὗπερ	<i>Aristoph.</i>	2
ἐξ οὗγε	<i>Aristoph.</i>	1
ἐξ οὗτε	<i>Aeschylus</i>	2
		<hr/>
		53 53

ἐξ ὅτου	Soph. 6, Aristoph. 3, Xen. 2, Plat. 1, Lys. 1, Aeschin. 1, total	14	
ἐξ ὅτου περ	Aristoph. 3, Xen. (Apol.) 1, Lys. 1, total	5	
		19	19
ἐκ . . . τοῦ ὅτε Il.		1	
ἐξ ὅτε	Aristoph.	1	
		2	2
ἀφ' οὗ	Aeschyl. 1, Soph. 3, Aristoph. 3, Hdt. 1, Thuc. 4, Xen. 5, Plat. 1, Dem. 12, total	30	
ἀφ' οὗ περ	Aeschyl. 1, Isocr. 2,	3	
ἀφ' οὗ γε	Lucian	1	
		34	34
ἐπειδὴ	Od. 1 (?), Thuc. 4, Lys. 2, total	7	
ἐπεί τε	Hdt.	6	
ἐπεὶ	Aesch. 1, Eur. 3, Thuc. 1, total	5	
		18	
ὅτε	Il. 1, Eur. 1, Thuc. 1, Plat. 1, total	4	
εὖτε	Soph.	1	
ὥς	Aesch. 1, Thuc. 1,	2	
ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας	Hdt. 1, Dem. 11, total	12	
ἐξ ὅσου	[Lys.] VI.	2	
		147	

Il. and Od. show ἐξ οὗ 17, one ἐκ τοῦ ὅτε, and one doubtful ἐπεὶ δὴ. Aesch. ἐξ οὗτε 2, ἀφ' οὗ περ 1, ἐπεὶ 1, ὥς 1. Soph. ἐξ ὅτου 6, ἐξ οὗ 3, ἀφ' οὗ 3, εὖτε 1. Eur. ἐπεὶ 3, ἐξ οὗ 1, ἐξ ὅτου 1, ὅτε 1. Aristoph. ἐξ οὗ 5, ἐξ οὗ περ 2, ἐξ οὗ γε 1, ἐξ ὅτου 3, ἐξ ὅτου περ 3, ἀφ' οὗ 3, ἐξ ὅτε 1. Hdt. ἐπεί τε 6, ἀπ' οὗ 1. Thuc. ἀφ' οὗ 4, ἐπειδὴ 4, ἐπεὶ 1, ὅτε 1, ὥς 1. Xen. ἀφ' οὗ 5, ἐξ οὗ 3, ἐξ ὅτου 2, ἐξ ὅτου περ (Apol.) 1. Plat. ἐξ οὗ 3, ἐξ ὅτου 1, ἀφ' οὗ 1, ὅτε 1. Lys. ἐπειδὴ 2, ἐξ οὗ 2, ἐξ ὅτου 1, ὅτου περ 1. Isocr. ἐξ οὗ 6, ἀφ' οὗ περ 2. Aeschin. ἐξ ὅτου 1. Dem. ἀφ' οὗ 12, ἐξ οὗ 4. Din. ἐξ οὗ 2.

Kühner-Gerth's list of introd. temp. words (§556, 1, b) is: "ἐξ οὗ, ἐξ ὅτου, ἀφ' οὗ, and ἐξ ὧν, *ex quo*, seitdem." Thompson's list (Syntax of Attic Greek, §214): "ἐξ οὗ, ἐξ οὗτε, ἐξ ὧν, ἀφ' οὗ, ὥς, ἐπει, ἐπειδή" (no ἐξ ὅτου). But neither of these two works gives any example of ἐξ ὧν and I have noted none. Liddell and Scott make no mention of the ἐξ οὗ meaning for ὅτε, or εὖτε, or ὥς. Classen on Thuc. 4, 90, 3: "ὥς=ἐξ οὗ, sonst nicht nachgewiesen." Stahl (451, 2) cites also Aesch. Ag. 1211 for ὥς, Eur. Or. 812 for ὁπότε, and interprets the puzzling ὅτε of Aristoph. Ach. 647 as=ἐξ οὗ.

In 89 examples in which the order was observed, the temporal clause follows in 52, precedes in 30, and is more or less interjected in 7.

B. It is needless to give many examples of ἕως (ἔτι) with the pres. indic. extending into the future (Od. 22, 106. Aristoph. Ran. 109 f. Thuc. 1, 78, 4. 3, 70, 6. 5, 9, 6. 6, 17, 1 and 49, 1 f. Xen. An. 1, 3, 11. Cyr. 3, 3, 46. Plat. Apol. 39 E. Phaedo 89 C. Parm. 135 D. Lys. 33, 8. Dem. 1, 20. 5, 35. 9, 70. 19, 262. Cf. Stahl (SGV.) 451, 4. It is remarkable that Stahl seems not to make mention of the causal connotation and Fuchs, "Die Temporalsätze mit den Konjunktionen 'bis' und 'so lange als,'" seems to have worked through most of the ἕως sentences from Homer to Dinarchus without observing it. See Gildersleeve, A. J. P. IV, 417, XXIV, 389, 394, 396.³

The present indicative may also extend into the future in a very common and practically circumlocutory type of relative sentence. Aesch. Prom. 939 f.:

δράτω, κρατείτω τὸν δε τὸν βραχὺν χρόνον
ὅπως θέλει.

Plat. Phaedo 88E, πάντα ἡμῖν διέλθε ὥς δύνασαι ἀκριβέστατα. The verbs are chiefly ἐθέλω, βούλομαι, δοκεῖ, δύναμαι, ἔχω, and the like. Cf. Stahl, SGV., 344, 2; Rehdantz-Blass, Dem., Index, s. v. Praesens. Il. 4, 37, ἔρξον ὅπως ἐθέλεις. Od. 13, 145. Soph. Phil. 481. Thuc. 2, 72, 3. Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 2, 50. 8, 3, 46. Xen. An. 1, 3, 15. Hell. 2, 4, 37. Cf. Dem. 20, 117, εἰ τις

³ With Professor Gildersleeve's words in XXIV, 389: "Like all other temporal particles (SCG. §366, p. 146), the conjunction of limit, when used with the present indicative, regularly takes on a causative connotation," cf. the following note of Merry and Riddell on Od. 5, 357: "The use of the Lat. *cum* shows how a temporal conjunction can gain a causal sense even when used with a present indicative."

ἔχει δεῖξαι συγχωρῶ, with 18, 190, ἂν νῦν ἔχη τις δεῖξαι ὁμολογῶ. And cf. Dem. 57, 65, καὶ ταῦτα τοὺς εἰδότες, ἂν βούλησθε, καλοῦμεν, with 67, καλῶ δ' ὑμῖν τοὺς οἰκείους, εἰ βούλεσθε.

II.

Of the rare present optatives with ἕως "so long as" or "while," Professor Gildersleeve cited Plat. Theaet. 155 A in A. J. P. IV, 419, and Ἀθπ. p. 80, 8, in A. J. P. XII, 123. Fuchs added an O. O. pres. opt. from X. Hell. 5, 4, 37 (A. J. P. XXIV, 407), but Plat. Meno 97 C was not noted in the German monograph: πῶς λέγεις; δ' αἰεὶ ἔχων ὀρθὴν δόξαν οὐκ ἂν αἰεὶ τυγχάνοι, ἕωσπερ ὀρθὰ δοξάζοι;

Stahl says (SGV. 454, 2): "Der generelle Optativ findet sich in durativen Temporalsätzen nicht." Fuchs winds up his treatment of Thucydides with these words (p. 88): Ausser diesen durch temporalkonjunktionen eingeleiteten Sätzen finden wir an zwei Stellen Relativsätze, welche den zeitlichen Terminus 'so lange als' angeben," and cites 2, 35, 2 and 57, 1. There are a good many others.⁴ One of them is an interesting "generelle Optativ": Thuc. 7, 70, 5, ὅσον μὲν χρόνον προσφέροιτο ναῦς, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων τοῖς ἀκοντίοις ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἐχρῶντο, ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσμίξειαν κτλ.

⁴ Fuchs missed Aesch. Ag. 1435; Ar. Ran. 766, with its interesting sequence, ἕως ἀφίκοιτο; Plat. Symp. 185 D, ἐν ᾧ δ' ἂν ἐγὼ λέγω, as he also missed the ἕως ἂν ἐγὼ παύσωμαι just above; Dem. 4, 37 (cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 27); 25, 42. I have no doubt there are many lapses in this article besides lapses of time. I have made no systematic search for Fuchs's errors, and point out those that I have recently discovered only because his work is supposed to contain all the examples of sentences of temporal limit in classical Greek. He seems to have taken only a hop, skip and a jump through Xenophon's Hellenica, missing:

2, 2, 14 ἕως ἂν πέμπωσιν.

5, 2, 20 ἐν ᾧ ἀθροίζοιτο (O. O.).

5, 2, 27 ἐν ᾧ μέλλει.

6, 4, 17 ἕως w. pres. indic.

6, 5, 16 ἐν ᾧ πορεύοιτο (O. O.).

6, 5, 39 ἐν ᾧ ἔτι εἰσὶν.

7, 2, 23 ἕωσπερ w. imperf. indic.

7, 5, 4 ἐν ᾧ w. imperf. indic.

He also failed to note Xen. An. 1, 3, 11 ἕως w. pres. indic.

III.

That the conative element is sometimes found in the historical present (SCG. 199, [Dem.] 53, 17) is remarkable and shows the possibilities of this dramatic form of representation, for the tendency of the historical present is to concentrated action.⁵ The reviewer of Goodwin's "Moods and Tenses" in the *Nation* (No. 1293) asked: "What is the objection to saying that *every* historic present may be replaced by the imperfect?" "Whatever theoretical shift the historical present may admit from aorist to imperfect, the aorist participle (with *φθάνω*) shows what the Greek conception was in any particular case," says Professor Gildersleeve (A. J. P. XII, 78). Note also the historical present with *ἐς δ*, "until," Hdt. 1, 98 and 6, 75; and with *πρὶν*: Eur. Med. 1173; Hec. 132; Hdt. 1, 22; Thuc. 1, 132; 7. 39 (cf. A. J. P. II, 465 ff.⁶). Here the writer can make (represented) act and utterance coincide, and so the historical present is the true home of the aoristic present. Everywhere else the aoristic present is too late or too soon; too late, it becomes durative or else takes the form of an aorist indicative; too soon, it becomes future. So in Xen. An. 1, 8, 26 *ὄρῳ* is durative, but *καθορᾶ* is telescoped into an aoristic present, "descries."

Xen. Hellen. 1, 6, 16-17: *Κόνων δ' ἔφευγε ταῖς ναυσὶν εὖ πλεούσαις καὶ καταφεύγει εἰς Μυτιλήνην Καλ-
λικρατίδας δὲ συνεισέπλευσεν εἰς τὸν λιμένα, διώκων ναυσὶν ἑκατὸν καὶ
ἑβδομήκοντα. Κόνων δὲ ὡς ἔφθη ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων κατακλυθεῖς, ἡναγκάσθη
ναυμαχῆσαι πρὸς τῷ λιμένι, καὶ ἀπώλεσε ναῦς τριάκοντα.* Dakyns
translates *καταφεύγει εἰς* M., "made good his escape, seeking shelter
within the harbor of M." Translate simply "seeks shelter,"

⁵ The most vicious concentration is seen in the "Annalistic" present, generally credited to the late Professor Lane (Morgan's Preface to Lane's Latin Grammar, 1898; Gildersleeve, A. J. P. XX, 228; Morris, A. J. P. XXV, 89; Knapp, A. J. P. XXXII, 335). Delbrück, Grundriss, II (1897), p. 263 f., after referring to the "registrierend" use of *γίγνεται*, *τελευτᾶ*, etc., "wie auf einem Stammbaume oder einer Herrscher liste," says: "Ich gestehe, dass ich die von Rodemeyer 67 abgewiesene Ansicht, wonach man sich in den Genealogieen [und Verzeichnissen der Herrscher und Magistrate] an diesen Präsensgebrauch gewöhnt habe, für recht wahrscheinlich halte." Rodemeyer's Dissertation, "das Präs. hist. bei Herodot. und Thukydides," Delbrück states, p. 261, was published in Basel in 1889. Whose "Ansicht" did he reject?

⁶ But strike out Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 13, cited there, p. 479.

"tries to take refuge," and this, too, is a conative historical present of a verb "perfektiviert," a syntelic compound, let us say.

In Xen. An. 1, 5, 12 ἀφιππεύει certainly has a conative connotation—the difficulties are vividly described—but the dominant note is simply durative, cursive.

See also Thuc. 7, 1, 1. A glance at the location of Rhegium and Messene will show that περαιούνται is an imperfect historical present, "set out to pass through the strait."

IV.

Professor Gildersleeve (SCG. 192) derives the conative use of the present from the notion of incompleteness involved in continuance. I do not take this to mean that the aoristic present played no part in the development of the conative connotation. On the contrary, if some of the examples in which the present is a practical equivalent of βούλομαι or ἐθέλω with the infin. are to be called conative, then the aoristic present which looks to the future may put in a claim for consideration. The psychological laws which forced the aoristic ("punktuell") presents of early times into the future (Brugmann, Delbrück), worked with the same effect in later times. So when Demosthenes in 18, 66, after a digression, says "I return to my question," ἀλλ' ἐκεῖς ἐπανέρχομαι, and immediately resumes it, utterance and act cannot coincide and ἐπανέρχομαι becomes future in precisely the same way in which εἶμι became future in the old times. Cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 15, μικρὸν ἐπάνειμι, with νῦν λέξομεν in 16. See Dem. 14, 22; Aeschin. 3, 57. Thetis says εἶμ' in Il. 1, 420, and repeats it and dates it in the future, 426.⁷ Aeschines, 3, 56, says ἀποκρίνομαι and resumes it below, ἀποκρίνομαι δὴ, ὅτι κτλ. The consciousness of lapse of time between announced intention and act gives rise to the notion of continuance, incompleteness; we seem to see clearly why durative present and aoristic present coalesced so readily. The following examples are cited because they form a distinctive group: Xen. An. 5, 7, 10, παρήμι. Plat. Apol. 34 A, παραχωρῶ. Andoc. 1, 26, παραχωρῶ, ἐρίημι. Isocr. 7, 77, παραχωρῶ. 15, 100 παραχωρῶ. Aeschin. 2, 59, καταβαίνω. 183 καταβαίνω. 3, 165, παραχωρῶ. Dem. 19, 32, καταβαίνω. (Cf. 20, 49, συνέχομαι).

⁷ Monro, Hom. Gram., 1891, p. 63: "I go (is) now archaic in the sense of 'I am going.'" It is often heard in the United States when one is speaking of the itinerary of a proposed tour.

[Dem.] 35, 43, τούτων ὃ τι βούλεται πεισάτω ὑμᾶς. καὶ ἔγωγε καὶ αὐτὸς συγχωρῶ σοφώτατον εἶναι τοῦτον, ἐὰν ὑμᾶς πείσῃ κτλ.

“Requiritur futurum: συγχωρήσω.” S. A. Naber, *Mnemosyne*, xxxii, p. 5.

See Antiph. II (Tetr. A) δ. 8. Dem. 18, 190 and 270. 20, 20 and 117.

WILLIS H. BOCOCK.

The University of Georgia.